

necticut, near which the Northern Railroad is passed, lately informed us that he had tried long and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4.00 per acre, but in vain. Not long since some gentlemen called upon him, and offered him 10.00 per acre, which he accepted, though he might have done better by waiting.

See the wonders of railroads, not merely in the cheapness and rapidity of locomotion, but in the new value they give to real estate, Concord Cong. Journal.

Mr. Polk is reported to have said that no disabilities imposed upon Thomas W. Dorr by an Algerine Legislature could diminish in any degree, his respect for that distinguished person. This is very handsome of Mr. Polk, and the least that the "Governor" can do in return is to assure the President that no pass which he may give to any General to enter Mexico and take the command of the Mexican army, would diminish his confidence in Mr. Polk's military character. The mutual respect of two such illustrious men is a gratifying evidence of good feeling and entire freedom from envy.

—Boston Journal

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The party calling itself the "Liberty party," which has sprung up in many of the Free States since the election of General Harrison, has been a source of great annoyance to the Whig party in those States, from the mischief which at times it has been able to accomplish. The Whig members of Congress from the free States have invariably voted, when questions have arisen in Congress, involving the question of Slavery, on the side of freedom. The great question of the annexation of Texas found the earliest opponents in the Whig ranks. When the right of petition was abolished by the adoption of Mr. A. A. Phelps' resolutions, the Whig members from the free States were found to a man arrayed against the resolution, and the earnest advocates of the right of petition; but because they would not come out from the Whig party, cut loose their party ties, and join the Liberty party, they were denounced by the papers and orators of this new party, in the vilest manner possible. Every means were taken to defeat the resolution of those members to Congress who had distinguished themselves the most in advocating principles which the leaders of the Liberty party professed to hold in the highest veneration. Not to particularise cases of comparatively small importance, we would instance their attempts to defeat Mr. Adams, Mr. Hudson, and in fact all of the Whig members in Massachusetts, Mr. Giddings, in Ohio, and William Slade, in Vermont, who had been in the Congress of the United States, what a vilification was in the British Parliament. Factious opposition to the Whig party, rather than love for freedom or the slave, seemed to guide and direct their efforts in one of the Senatorial districts in Connecticut they nominated a gentleman for the State Senate. The Whigs, knowing that if they made a separate nomination in the district, the Democratic candidate would be elected—they therefore adopted the Liberty candidate as their own, and the English and American papers, from their own man, and refused to support him. In the Presidential election of 1844, they combined their whole energies to defeat Mr. Clay, though in his Raleigh letter, he pledged himself to oppose the annexation of Texas, while Mr. Polk, his opponent, was steeped to the crown of his head in this hand-jobbing and slave-enslaving scheme. The annexation of Texas was the great question involved in that election. The parties had selected their candidates, arrayed their forces, and taken their ground. Texas in or Texas out of the Union, was to be settled at the ballot box. The Whigs thought they had a right to the support of the Liberty party; but instead of support, they were attacked. The Liberty, whether designedly or not, became the ally of James K. Polk, and thus was the battle lost. Liberty was strangled by its professed friends.

We never supposed that the cool headed and liberty-loving people of New England, and of the free States would long follow a lead so suicidal. We were gratified that things now look as if the day of delusion was about passing into night, given token of a wiser course.

We copy the following notice and resolutions from the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman, of the 12th inst., by which it will be seen that the Liberty men of Colchester, Vermont, have held a meeting and voted to act no longer as a separate political party; the reason for which are forcibly stated in the preamble to the resolutions. Here is the copy:

NOTICE.

The voters of Colchester are requested to meet at the Brick Church, Winooski, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 8 1/2 o'clock, A.M., to organize and appoint a town committee for the ensuing year, that will devote and carry out measures best calculated to advance the cause of Political Liberty, and do all such business as usually devolves on such a committee, and do all other business thought proper when met.

By order of County Convention.

In pursuance of the above notice a respectable number of the citizens of Colchester met at the place appointed, and organized by appointing Doct. Geo. W. Horton, President, Wm. C. Whitman, James S. Platt, Louis Follett and Wm. M. Weaver, Vice Presidents, Bradford Bixford, Secretary, and J. R. Forrest, Assistant Secretary. Doct. Bixford, Louis Follett and James S. Platt were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Third Party has for the last ten or twelve years been zealously and assiduously engaged as a distinct and separate party in the great work of promoting and advancing Political Liberty in the United States, and throughout the world, and whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the Third Party has not increased at the rapid rate which its glorious principles would seem to warrant and ensure, but on the contrary its numbers have, as some of the more recent election returns will show, grown small by degrees and beautifully less; and whereas the doctrines and principles of the celebrated William Proviso have become of universal prevalence in the Northern States, among the members of the two great political parties of the country; and whereas also the great victory in New Hampshire was accomplished not by the Third Party organization, but almost entirely in spite of it. Therefore be it Resolved, by the voters in Colchester, called together for the purpose of choosing a town committee for the ensuing year, that we will devise and carry out measures best calculated to advance the cause of Political Liberty, for other purposes, that in view of the foregoing facts we are firmly convinced, that the great and glorious cause of Political Liberty will be best promoted and advanced by the dissolution of the Third Party, and by its members merging into the two great political parties of the country, and by having the whole North present an undivided front on the subject of slavery, and firmly by the compromise of the country, and insuring upon nothing that is wrong, and above all insuring that the great doctrine and principles contained in the William Proviso shall become the permanent law of the land.

And be it further Resolved, that if the

Third Party elsewhere are not satisfied with our proceedings, we do hereby appoint a town committee for the ensuing year, with whom we would recommend the Third party to correspond upon the matters and things herein contained, and that the committee be composed of S. R. Forest, with power to add two associates.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and other officers, and published in the Liberty Gazette.

GEO. W. HORTON, President.
WILLIAM C. WHITMAN, Vice President.
JAMES S. PLATT, Secretary.
LOUIS FOLLETT, Assistant Secretary.
BRADFORD BIXFORD, Secretary.
J. R. FORREST, Assistant Secretary.
Winooski Falls, July 30, 1847.

The Liberty Gazette refused to publish the above as requested, and they first appeared in the Watchman.

This is one of the surreptitious we have seen of the decay of the Liberty party. There never was the remotest necessity for such an organization in New England. Had the honest men of the Liberty party remained where they naturally belonged, in the Whig party, infusing into it their zeal and free spirit, it remained with us as friends, and acted with us as friends, instead of going out from it and acting with its bitterest foes, it would have been better this day for the Whigs and for them. The Whigs go so far against the slave power as friends and supporters of the Constitution and the Union they can go—as far as it is desirable to go. The most we can do now in a Political way, is to stop additional slave territory or slave States coming into the Union. To abolish the institution in the States where it now is, we must use moral means—argument, not denunciation. The North should say the South, "let us sit down and reason together."

We trust that this course recommended by the Liberty men of Colchester will be followed by their brethren everywhere. The election in New Hampshire clearly proves the wisdom of combination. Upon the questions likely to come before Congress, there is now practically little or no difference of opinion between the Whigs and the Liberty men in the free States. Why, then, should there be a separate organization? Besides, there are other questions besides those of slavery, in which we, as members of the Union, feel a deep interest. While we are willing to go as far as the Constitution will permit us in upholding the rights of the North, let us not lose sight of the fact that both the North and the South are parts of one glorious Union, which we all love, and which we wish to have continue till the end of time—our country, the abode of freedom, governed by wise and liberal laws, strengthened and upheld by the Constitution.

THE ATTEMPT TO CARRY THE OGDENSBURGH ROAD TO THE EXTREME NORTHERN LINE OF NEW YORK, MUST NECESSARILY DIRECT ATTENTION TO OTHER ROUTES. That described below is one of great interest, and has advantages which some have thought worth seeking by a hundred miles circuit. We copy from the Westport Patriot.

THE BOSTON AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

It has been gratifying to us to witness the interest which has been manifested in our former remarks on this subject, both among our own citizens and in influential quarters abroad. We have reason to believe that there are not a few persons, deeply interested in the Rail Road which is to connect Lake Champlain with Ogdensburg, whose eyes are open to the folly of crossing the Lake at either of the northern points named, while so favorable a crossing, on a route so direct, can be found at this place. We can see no valid reason why an ampler attention should not be given to this route, and none why it should not eventually be adopted.

The opponents of the extreme northern route object with great force, that the plan of crossing at Rouse's Point, frustrates the design of the Legislature in granting the charter, by sacrificing altogether the interest of the inhabitants of this state. Indeed so palpable is this sacrifice and so great the injury, that the repeal of the charter, if this plan is persisted in would be no strange event. The interests of the people of this state require a more southern crossing—the farther south the better.

And it so happens that in this instance the interests of Boston stockholders, and of Massachusetts generally, harmonize with those of the people of this state. What Boston wants is the shortest, best, and cheapest route to Ogdensburg, and that is found here. A direct line from Boston to Ogdensburg would hardly strike this Lake at all—or, if at all, only a few miles north of Whitehall. But the direct line would pass through the highest mountains of the Adirondack range, and is totally impracticable. The first practicable passage north of that line is here. Here no difficulty whatever exists. Clintonville can be reached from this place by easy grades, and beyond that the route has been already surveyed. Though we are forty-five miles south of Plattsburgh, we are just about the same distance from Ogdensburg that Plattsburgh is—the difference, if there is any, is quite immaterial, and to Plattsburgh has no possible advantage as to location or harbor. If Boston then wants the most direct, the cheapest and best route;—here is its place to find its passage over the Lake.

Of the advantages of this crossing we have already spoken. The passage is but one mile, from Basin Harbor to Rock Harbor; the Lake at this point does not freeze till about the time that it freezes at Burlington; that is—from the 15th to the 22nd of January, and can be kept open without difficulty all the year. Basin Harbor is but five or six miles from Vergennes, and the country is an almost unbroken level.—Vergennes, where the Rutland Railroad strikes navigable waters, is the natural terminus of that road; on the Vermont side of the Lake.

We hope our friends in Vergennes, and on the Rutland Route generally, will bestir themselves, and secure the eminent advantages, as to Western travel and trade, to which their location entitles them.

TROY AND BRATTLEBORO.—Letters have been received in this village, from Bennington, stating that the citizens of Troy are about procuring a Survey for a Railroad between Troy and Bennington. It appears that there are two feasible routes, one following the river, and terminating at Bennington; the other, (and the shorter route) keeping on more elevated ground and reaching Bennington at the Court House Village. This would enable an extensive road, to strike

the mountain some 200 or 300 feet higher than on the river route, and thus allow a comparatively easy passage to Bennington. It is thought that at a grade of fifty feet, the Troy people are favorably disposed to a connection with the Fitchburg road, and we doubt not that our citizens will take sufficient interest in the matter to ascertain at least the practicability of the undertaking.

We understand that the Troy Engineer will commence his survey the latter part of the present month.

FROM THE ARMY.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, July 16, 1847.

All our accounts from the city of Mexico, both received and through the newspapers, would indicate that the enemy is determined upon making a stout resistance, and that they will do it in the general impression. No man can well believe otherwise with the lights now burning openly before him; but at the same time there may be secret influences at work to bring about an adjustment of our differences with Mexico, which no man out of the circle of those engaged in the secret war in the capital, and that bribery was endeavoring to take from the bayonet its legitimate office.

Sincerely do I hope that such influences may not be at work, and that if they are they may prove unsuccessful. The idea of purchasing a peace of these people must be repugnant to every true lover of his country—it would be dishonorable on the very face of it, and would be far from really lasting in the end. If Congress really now at this time are ready to do anything for money—they have heard of the three millions; the honor and best interests of their country must stand aside if their is any chance of their pockets being replenished; Santa Anna, too, will aid and abet any movement, so that he can come in for the lion's share; and such are the men bribery and corruption have to work upon.

I repeat the hope that neither English influence nor American gold may be able to effect anything in bringing about peace. It is impossible for me to say, with certainty, that these agents are at work, but I believe they are; and I further think it anything but creditable to our country to make use of them with the American flag flying at the palace in the capital perhaps we might hear something in the shape of a proposition—the first one—from Mexico. At all events, while we are thus far in the country, the experiment were preferable to hiring a beaten enemy to accept our terms. Yours, &c., G. W. E.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, July 28.

Rumors from the City of Mexico are at a discount, but reports from the direction of Vera Cruz are more eagerly sought after. Many think that the arrival of Gen. Pierce will be the signal for an immediate movement of the whole army, and hence the anxiety to learn his real whereabouts. A day or two since, intelligence was received that he had taken the Orizaba road, and that he had been heard of even this side of that city; yesterday, news came in that he had reached Jalapa with his command, and this story is more generally credited. On the strength of reports that a large guerrilla force was in front of Gen. P., and that some 2000 men, with four pieces of artillery, were on the way down from the neighborhood of the capital, to aid in capturing the train, Gen. P. F. Smith's brigade was ordered to move in the direction of Perote.

For the last week we have had but little rain, and it is but certainly much to be regretted that Gen. Scott has been unable to improve it. The weather has been of that nature—cool and bracing—that the men could have performed their marches without fatigue—it has been one of those dry spells that usually come in the midst of the rainy season, and had General Pierce been here, the entire army might have marched to the capital dry shod. Old weather-wisdom, these who have lived long—say that the present weather will be followed by drenching rains. I trust their predictions may prove untrue, but am fearful that we have not yet seen the worst of the wet season.

I said above that rumor from the city of Mexico was at a discount—we have no other reports than that a portion of the city has been overthrown, that much sickness prevails, and that the Mexicans intend giving General Scott the hard battle at Perote. There are those in the army who think that before a white flag is sent, Santa Anna will send out a white flag and come to terms. We shall see.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 7.]

Our letters from Vera Cruz differ somewhat from Mr. Kendall's in regard to the probable movements of Gen. Scott. They presented the chances of peace in a more favorable light than Mr. C., and think the resistance will be almost nominal. Mr. K., on the contrary, gives his reasons.

In Mexico every thing was at sixes and sevens. Congress has referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown upon him all the responsibility of the war. About twenty six thousand men are collected for the defence of the city, but the peace party in the town is yet strong and increasing, and they have no faith in their Generals.

Gen. Pierce, with his train and convoy, arrived safely at Perote. Gen. Scott, it will be seen, has not watched Gen. Smith's brigade from Puebla to Mexico. It will be seen that Mr. Kendall believed that Gen. Scott would advance the first week in August upon Mexico, and that there would be the severest battle of the war. The Mexicans are fully prepared to receive him.

The Sun of Anahuac gives the following account of an encounter between General Pierce's train and the guerrillas. It, of course, may be regarded as a rumor, says our correspondent, and too says the Sun:

A respectable person of the city has informed us that a letter has been received yesterday morning by a citizen of this place from a guerrilla chief, stating that the guerrillas, about 600 in number, attacked the train commanded by Gen. Pierce, near the National Bridge. The latter says the Americans approached under the fire of the Mexicans until they arrived within a hundred yards of them, when the Americans intently opened a deadly fire on the guerrillas, forcing them to retreat. While the Mexicans were retreating the American cavalry rushed on them sword in hand, and killed about one hundred Mexicans. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest that can be found in the country. The Americans passed the bridge after this successful engagement.

A gentleman who conversed with Santa Anna since the middle of July—we are told this on the best authority in Vera Cruz—found him in favor of negotiating, but declining to assume the responsibility. Gen. Valencia arrived at the capital with 4000 men from San Luis Potosi—all full of fight. This embarrassed Santa Anna. He felt himself too strong to give up without a fight.

Gen. Shields' health is heartily re-established, as his many friends will be delighted to hear.

Two letters from Lieutenant Whipple are published in the papers. He is treated kindly as a prisoner of war, and expects shortly to be exchanged. He was on his way to Cordova at last accounts.

The following, in relation to the evacuation of Tabasco, is from the Sun of Anahuac of the 17th ultimo.

The United States steamer Mississippi, Commodore Perry, arrived yesterday at Lizard, bringing with him the steamers Scorpion, Spitfire, and Vixen.

The forces have been withdrawn from the city of Tabasco, in consequence of the severe sickness which prevailed among them, till the sickly season shall have passed.

Everything was taken on board, and the evacuation was effected without molestation from the enemy, who was in considerable force outside. The defences were all destroyed when the place was first evacuated six weeks since.

SCOTT STILL AT PUEBLA—NO BATTLE YET—MEXICO NOT CAPTURED—PEACE STILL IMPROBABLE.

By the following Telegraphic Dispatch, which brings news from Puebla up to 30th July, it appears that the announcement of the surrender of Mexico on the 17th ult. was premature, and that no battle had taken place at the date of our advices. The movement on the Capital has, however, now taken place, and ere long we shall doubtless hear of its actual downfall.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14, 1847.

The steamer Fashion has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. She left the latter port on the 2d inst. Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, when there was strong probability of an immediate advance on the Capital.

Gen. Valencia arrived at the Capital on Monday with 4000 troops. Gen. Peirce arrived at Perote after an action with the guerrillas near the National Bridge.

Lieut. Sipton, of Indiana, and the Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Regiment are dead. The Courier of the British Legation, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st with correspondence from the Capital of the 29th, and from Puebla of the 30th.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace in an unfavorable light.

He says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Peirce—certainly in the first week of August, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the City of Mexico.

The Mexicans were prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed, and twenty-five thousand men.

The English Legation was secretly exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the Capital.

Other letters to the Picayune represent the chance of peace in a more favorable light, and think the resistance to our advance will be almost nominal.

Congress had referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him the responsibilities of the war. The peace party at the Capital was strong and increasing. They have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac says that when the guerrillas attacked Peirce, 600 Americans approached under their fire until within a hundred yards of the Mexicans, when our forces opened a deadly fire, forcing them to an immediate retreat.

While the Mexicans were retreating, the American cavalry rushed upon them, killing about one hundred.

The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the Bridge after a short engagement, and arrived at Perote in safety. Gen. Scott dispatched Gen. Smith's brigade from Puebla to meet them at Perote.

The Commercial Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Triest's mission, and that all prospects of peace are disappointed.

His correspondence states that there has been a contest about their constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the responsibility of making peace upon each other.

The discussion has shown, what was generally supposed, that the latter personage sincerely desires the patching up of the difference between the two countries, as the sole means of securing his grand object.

He is ambitious of the Dictatorship. When Congress dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave the remainder below a constitutional quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of General Officers, at which it was resolved to effect on more encounter either by marching against Scott at Puebla, or, rejecting the propositions for negotiations, calmly await his advance and act on the defensive.

In order to be free to act, Government issued a decree suspending all newspapers except the Official Organ of the Government.

The Delta says that Congress had met and adjourned without coming to any decision upon the proposition of our Government.

All letters from the Capital agree that Gen. Scott can take the City without difficulty, and that the foreign merchants of the Capital are anxious for his arrival.

Lieut. Whipple had arrived at the Capital. He is treated well and expects soon to be exchanged.

Com. Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tabasco in consequence of the sickness prevailing among them, until the sickly season passes.

The Sun of Anahuac attributes his withdrawal to the overwhelming force of the enemy, and fear of an attack.

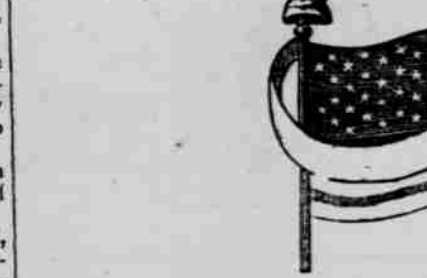
Gen. Almonte was still in confinement at Mejicalzingo. Alvarez was in the Capital about the middle of July, and had several interviews with Santa Anna. Mr. Triest had been indisposed, but was convalescent.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

A dispatch from another of the agents of The Tribune, dated at Richmond, Aug. 14, says that a letter from Mr. Kendall at Puebla, July 30, adds that Peirce had arrived and that Gen. Scott's army was then moving.

The police of Boston have succeeded in getting out of the hands of a robber, and have recovered a large amount of goods which have been taken from the Boston store-keepers.—The depot of the stolen goods in Cambridge was about being vacated by those who occupied it, and a gentleman who had gone to inspect it, finding the premises locked, succeeded in getting a lock into one of the rooms, in which was a pile of silks. Information was given—a watch set and the thieves arrested.

It is stated that there is an amount of lead now lying on the wharves at Galena, Illinois, to the value of twelve millions of dollars.



Whig Nominations.

ELECTION—TUESDAY SEPT. 7.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HORACE EATON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

LEONARD SARGEANT.

FOR TREASURER,

GEORGE HOWES.

SENATORS—ADDISON COUNTY,

WILLIAM NASH, IRA STEWART.

CHITTENDEN CO.

J. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

RUTLAND CO.

GEORGE T. HODGES, JOHN FOX,

HENRY STANLEY.

Fellow Citizens!

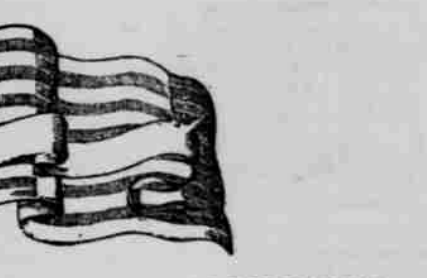
Are you prepared to appear at the polls in your full strength on the 7th of Sept. next? Have the vigilance committees in the several towns done their entire duty in arousing the Freeman to action? Have they fully impressed upon the minds of the whigs in every district the full importance of giving their opponents a Waterloo defeat at this unprecedented crisis of our affairs. The nation has been plunged into a disgraceful and ruinous war by an act of usurpation on the part of the Executive more audacious than it would seem possible that any man could venture to make himself responsible for in this free republic? A war which has already cost the lives of Ten Thousand of some of the very best and bravest spirits of the nation, which has exhausted us of one Hundred millions of Treasury, which is spreading a frightful desolation throughout the borders of a weak and defenceless nation, prostrating cities and habitations and spilling the blood of tens of thousands of innocent human beings whom we choose to regard as our enemies. And for what we ask but to strengthen and enlarge the power of the worst institution with which Heaven ever cursed the family of man, and at last to bring the whole nation to bow submissively at the footstool of a slaveocratic despotism as debasing to the white man as the black, and utterly destructive to all the dearest interests of this hitherto great and prosperous republic. At such a crisis the whig party should show its boldest front. Upon them alone rests all the hopes of safety and redemption from the evils which surround us.—The Third party is but a dead weight upon all that it is desirable to be accomplished. Should worse come to worse we shall find third party leaders ready to cast all their weight into the laco foco scale. In relation to the approaching election we see no terrors but those which spring from the lethargy which we fear is exercising too much influence over the energies of the whig party itself.

Come out then all ye true and patriotic Whigs.

Show yourselves at the polls for a single day, and the victory is yours. Don't flatter yourselves for a moment that your opponents will not be there. Look at the tremendous efforts which by way of sending lecturers especially to the northern counties and more obscure corners of the state the Third party leaders are making! Witness the constant stream of misrepresentations and gross and fiery abuse which is disgorge from the columns of their public journals. And how are these foul assaults of the enemy to be met? Your vigilance men, your political Press may all do their duty. But the people themselves must be at the polls. You must meet the foe at Thermopylae.

OUR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.

The whigs were never more harmoniously united upon a candidate for Gov. than upon the present incumbent. In his political creed no man could be found who would so completely embody the cardinal principles of the whig party as Gov. Eaton. Nor is there to be found a public man in the country whose character in all the relations of private life is more free from reproach. Indeed his political opponents in all the bitterness of party strife have never attempted to fix a stigma upon it. We do not claim for Governor Eaton the high prerogatives of a brilliant genius. But as a sound and practical statesman, as a man of liberal and intelligent views upon all those subjects which are likely to have an influence upon the welfare of the State, as an advocate of common schools, and an energetic agent in carrying into execution the excellent law which has been recently enacted by the legislature on this subject as a faithful chief



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SEVERE HAT FOR GEN. TAYLOR.

We had the pleasure of examining yesterday, a very beautiful undress hat, after the Continental style, which Messrs. W. C. Waring & Co. of Yonkers are about to send as a present to Gen. Taylor.—It is made of the finest white wool, and on the silken are imprinted the words of Buena Vista. Adams & Co. have agreed to deliver it into the hands of the old General, free of charge, which is also a handsome compliment.

DISASTEROUS FIRE IN PORTLAND.—We were visited on Saturday by one of the most destructive fires that has occurred in this city for years. Smoke was discovered just before 12 o'clock, M., issuing from the lower part of the building in the rear of the Eastern side of Cotton street, until recently, occupied by Mr. H. Foye, as a lino and wine factory. Hardly was the alarm given when

the flames burst out and swept up through the long building with almost incredible velocity, at the same moment spreading to the wooden house contiguous westerly, for nearly the whole length of Cotton street, and to the house of Mr. Joshua Richardson and that of Mr. H. Foye, on Free street. In some of these families the flames found their way into the houses, and the most valuable portions of their furniture had to be abandoned to the flames; while such articles as were rescued were thrown down in positions where they were subsequently injured by the heat and water, or the feet of the multitude.

The fire repeatedly caught on the westerly side of Cotton street, and at times it seemed that the whole square, through to Centre street, would be destroyed, and nothing but the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, and citizens, who stood to their post till some of them dropped down from exhaustion, availed in checking its progress in this quarter.

We should judge the aggregate loss in buildings to be from \$15,000 to \$20,000, of furniture from \$3000 to \$5000.

Aggregate amount of insurance, so far as we have been able to ascertain, \$10,150.—Portland Advertiser.

HON. JOHN P. HALE IN VERMONT.

So far as we can learn says the Vt. Journal, this champion of freedom has been very well received in this State, and especially by the Whigs and other friends of liberty. Mr. Hale does not avow himself a third party abolitionist, but claims to be an independent democrat. It is well known that he was driven out of the ranks of the New Hampshire Locofocos, by the foulest pro-slavery intolerance that was ever exhibited among a free people. Consequently, he makes the insolent encroachments of Slavery his principal theme, wherever he speaks. Refusing to be bound up within the narrow limits of a factious third partyism, he stands up boldly as an independent freeman, and proclaims the great truths of freedom and humanity, regardless alike of Northern doughfaces, and of the sycophants of power from whatever quarter they may come. In this particular he takes the true Whig ground, and we rejoice that the Whigs of Vermont have so candidly received him.

Mr. Hale spoke at Rutland on Saturday, two weeks since, where he was introduced to a very large audience by the Hon. Solomon Foot, the late able member of Congress from the first District.

We fully concur with the following remarks of the Rutland Herald, which extract from a notice of Mr. Hale's speech:

"We were to attempt to make anything like a minute notice of the speech of Mr. Hale, we should most assuredly fail to do him that justice which it would be our wish to do; and we therefore content ourselves by saying that it was such a speech as we think in the present state of the public mind, is required."

"We were highly pleased with it, and believe most sincerely that seven tenths of the Whig party of Vermont would respond most heartily to every sentiment and every sentence he uttered. Free from the party label, so common among many of our abolition friends; nobly and manly in its treatment of his subjects, his appeal must go directly to the hearts and judgment of the people of the North in view of the encroachments of the slave power."

"That the slight and trivial lines that now divide the people of Vermont on this question may be broken up, and that the time may come when we shall present an unbroken front in opposition to the slave party, in Congress and out of it—our sincere wish."

By the New Haven Line.

GLORIOUS TENNESSEE.

The home of James K. Polk speaks in thunder tones: "The return given in the Tribune of yesterday, from forty-three counties, show a net Whig gain of 36001; and leave no doubt that General Neil S. Brown has been elected Governor of that State, by a handsome majority."

The Tribune says, the residue of the State gave Aaron 1355 majority before it has done no worse now, Neil's majority in the State is 2247.

The vote is very heavy—we think about equal to that for Clay and Polk in '44, which was the heaviest ever cast in the State.

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